

MANCHESTER.—The Sheridan Delépine research fellowship in preventive medicine, value 300*l.*, will shortly be awarded. The selected candidate will be required to register as a research student of the university and to devote his whole time to research in the department of bacteriology and preventive medicine. Applications, together with particulars of qualifications and the proposed subject of research, must reach the Internal Registrar of the University by June 20 at latest.

SHEFFIELD.—The Council has made the following appointments: Mr. W. F. Wyatt to be demonstrator in chemistry, and Mr. R. R. S. Cox, assistant lecturer and tutor in mathematics, to be curator of the University Observatory.

A COURSE of four free public lectures on "Astronomers of four Centuries" will be delivered by Mr. A. R. Hinks at Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C., on May 20 to 23, at 6 o'clock. The astronomers in question are Tycho Brahe, Edmund Halley, William Herschel, and Edward Emerson Barnard.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Appointments Board, University Offices, Cambridge, for the chair of organic chemistry in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board, to whom applications should be sent before June 30.

WE learn from the *Revue scientifique* that M. Léonard Rosenthal has given a sum of a million francs, the income of which is to be administered by a special committee, for the promotion of research in chemistry, physics, natural sciences, etc., and particularly the "borderland" sciences which have at present no recognised status. At least one-half of the income derived is to be used as a gift to enable a research worker to follow his investigations uninterrupted, and the other portion is to be divided into two or three awards for young workers already engaged in scientific research.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Middlesex Hospital Medical School for two part-time Cancer Research Scholarships (one being the Crausaz Memorial Scholarship), each of the annual value of 150*l.*, tenable at the school for three years upon yearly appointment. The Crausaz scholar must have medical qualification, and will be expected to undertake laboratory research on cancer. The holder of the second scholarship must have medical qualification, and will carry out clinical investigation in the radium treatment of cancer, under the direction of the Radium Committee. Applications, with testimonials not exceeding three in number, should reach the Secretary to the Council of the School by Monday, May 26.

THE World Federation of Education Associations is prepared to receive (at Augusta, Maine), up to July 1, suggestions for the "education of the children of all nations so as to bring about a better international understanding and to eliminate hatred both racial and national." For the best plan a prize of 25,000 dollars is offered. Foreign travel as an adjunct to foreign service training in colleges and universities is so highly esteemed in the United States that a National Council on Foreign Service Training, lately organised under the auspices of the Bureau of Education, is preparing a programme of co-ordinated effort to promote it, with special reference to foreign trade. On the other hand, British students of architecture are being encouraged to visit America by the offer by an American architect of a six-months scholarship.

Early Science at the Royal Society.

May 11, 1664. A letter concerning the transplanting of the East-India spices in the West-Indies, was ordered to be communicated to Mr. Povey, in order to recommend that work to the council for foreign plantations; and Mr. Povey gave some account of what had been formerly in design concerning it, and promised to promote the same with all possible vigour and to report the progress.

1676. There was made by William Cole, M.D. an observation about the intestines of Animals, viz., that the structure of their fibres is not annular, as had been before generally received, but spiral. Because the meeting was very thin, and neither the president nor vice-president in the chair it was thought proper to discontinue it at a fuller meeting.

May 12, 1686. Dr. Papin shewed the experiment of brewing in his new digester; and it was found, that there was a very strong tincture drawn from the malt in much less time than it could have been done in the ordinary way.

May 13, 1663. The experiments appointed for the next meeting were: That of descending bodies in a receiver emptied of air—That of putting water purged of air into the engine—Of condensing air in the new compressing engine—Of killing a mouse or frog in the said engine.

1675. Mr. Evelyn continued to read his *Discourse of Earth*, and explained what advancement of fertility might be expected from stercoration and manuring the ground by composts.

1680. Before the Society sat Mr. Mellin, who had long made it his pleasure and business to make small len's for microscopes, shewed several members some of his own making, which were extremely small and yet very good.

May 14, 1662. Dr. Wallis gave an account of a young man deaf and dumb, who, after three months' instruction by him, was brought to speak words very plainly. The doctor was desired to bring the young man to the next meeting of the society. (Wallis, writing to Oldenburg, says: "I am now employed upon another work, as hard almost as to make Mr. Hobbes understand mathematics. It is to teach a person dumb and deaf to speak, and to understand a language.")

1668. The rarefying engine being called for to try an experiment appointed, but found not to have been brought, the operator was strictly charged to bring it in at the next meeting; as also to provide a glow-worm or viper to make trial upon.

1684. A letter of Signor Malpighi to Mr. Aston was read, returning thanks for the books last sent him by the Society, and mentioning the burning of his house in the preceding month, whereby he had lost all his *adversaria* and microscopes.

May 15, 1672. Dr. Grew made some observations about the secundine or innermost cover of the seed in plants, of which he produced a description in writing; and gave in the heads of the most considerable particulars concerning vegetables—Mr. Hooke made some experiments relating to Mr. Newton's theory of light and colour which he was desired to bring in writing.

May 16, 1667. The great load-stone of sixty pounds weight was tried. It moved a needle at about seven feet and a half distance. Mr. Boyle moved that it might be tried somewhere in the ruins of London, what was the declination of the needle after the fire. It being inquired how the quick-silver stood about and during the time of the fire, Mr. Hooke affirmed that he had found it very high. Mr. Boyle had not found his tube so.